# HILL'S PATENT

## INSIDE

# SLIDING · BLINDS

## AND SCREENS.

FROM
S. H. PENFIELD, Gen. Mgr.
THE JAMESTOWN SLIDING BLIND CO.
Jamestown, N. Y.

MANUFACTURED BY

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JAMESTOWN, N. Y.

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Patented Sept. 20, '81. Patented Feb. 26, '84. Re-issued Feb. 22, '86.

MANUFACTURED BY

## JAMESTOWN SLIDING BLIND CO.,

JAMESTOWN, N. Y.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y.:
F. H. & W. A. WHITE, PRINTERS AND BINDERS,
12 and 14 West Third Street.

# INTRODUCTION.

In presenting this Calalogue of HILL'S PATENT INSIDE SLIDING BLINDS AND SCREENS we wish to call particular attention to their many merits, compared to the old style and antiquated folding blinds, which are usually made in four folds, one hung on another with hinges, a slight settling of building, a springing of frame, will make them bind and cause them to become a source of great annoyance. The Hill Blind, on the contrary, is not affected this way. *The frame may spring several inches out of square after blinds are in without affecting the working of them in the least.*

Curtains and lambrequins are liable to be torn in opening swinging blinds, unless they are hung so far in the room as to make the whole arrangement clumsy and out of taste. Articles on or near the window are thrown to floor. If pockets are used to obviate these difficulties the cost is often more than the whole cost of the Hill Blind.

The Hill Patent Blind has none of these difficulties. On another page will be found a list of the advantages we claim and can substantiate for this blind.

The Hill Blind is very light, yet strong. Our recent improvements enable us to make not only the lightest but most durable blind ever introduced. As we make a specialty of sliding blinds, all our machinery, appliances and stock being especially applicable for the work, and with our workmen, skilled by making this work exclusively, and our long experience, we do not hesitate to claim that we manufacture as good a blind as can be made, for the least money.

The Hill Patent Inside Sliding Blind is made in two or more sections, which slide past each other and are supported on each side—on one side by a concealed spring, which holds blind section at any desirable point in window. They can be readily removed; a slight shove to one side is all that is necessary, cleaned and replaced in a short time. Ladies find them a source of pleasure and comfort to clean. They can be taken out, removed to any other part of the house, cleaned,

and replaced, with less bother than to procure a step ladder with which to reach folding blinds. Thus all the unsightly attendants of house-cleaning are removed from parlor or drawing room.

We can put these blinds in any window, new or old, with equal facility. No special construction of frame is required. They are especially adapted to bay windows, where there is little room, and to circular or swell windows; also circle, segment, oval or diamond top windows.

A comparison of our blind in advantages, style, workmanship, finish and price. with any other will convince the most skeptical of its superiority.

We claim the Hill Blind to be the cheapest blind, quality for quality, not to mention their desirability, ever offered to the public.

Making a specialty of inside blinds, we are prepared to make blinds any style, kind of wood, finish and various thicknesses, to suit the diversity of taste exhibited throughout the country.

Our work is all strictly first class in every way. *We will not make a second quality of work under any circumstances.* It is only by adhering strictly to first quality that we can keep our work up to the Ideal standard of excellence which characterizes all of our productions.

These blinds are a fine piece of cabinet work, and add as much to the appearance of a room as any piece of furniture. We use the finest stock throughout, and thoroughly dried. Blinds should not be put in a house till papering is done and house is ready for occupancy.

We respectfully solicit the attention of Architects and Builders to our work and styles as presented on the following pages.

JAMESTOWN SLIDING BLIND CO.,

JAMESTOWN, N. Y.

## NOTICE.

Please observe and read the following pages. Each separate heading will suggest something of interest, and all are very important to us as we have so many different opinions and ideas to carry out.

We may be considered particular, but our experience has taught us the need of extreme accuracy. We have found that while the writer of an order fully understands what he wants, we are very liable to not understand, because of the many different ideas which, without particularly careful description, are liable to be interpreted to mean something else. Again we call attention to the following headings:

## Advantages We Claim.

They are cheaper than any other blind, quality for quality, only first quality being considered.

They are a handsome piece of cabinet work, consequently become a part of the furniture of the room when properly finished.

They do not interfere with curtains, lambrequins, drapery or plants.

They are easily changed so as to admit light and air at any part of the window.

One great advantage is that they can be easily and quickly removed for cleaning and dusting; a slight shove sideways is all that is required to remove them.

They are very light and yet very strong. The durability cannot be excelled.

They have more durable qualities than folding blinds three times as thick.

As they are supported on both sides, and not hung on hinges, they do not sag, bind, or get out of shape, so as to be troublesome to the ladies.

They do not rattle or slam.

The blinds are complete when shipped. No extra trimmings have to be procured.

The blinds are quickly and easily put in with very little expense. Twenty minutes is usually time enough to a window.

Ventilation can be perfectly regulated. These blinds add greatly to the warmth of a building, acting the same as a double sash. The air chamber formed between blind and window serving to exclude cold and retain heat.

## How to Order.

First—Use one of our order blanks, which will be sent on application.

Second—Be careful to fill out each column.

Third—Give measurements exactly, as directed under separate heading.

Fourth—Send diagram of jamb and slides, if irregular.

Fifth—Order styles by number, or, if a style not regularly listed, describe it carefully.

Sixth—Order varnish finish by number.

Seventh—State address very plainly and carefully, giving name, city or town, county and state.

Eighth—Give preferred route of shipment, if any.

Ninth—Purchasers not on regular routes should give nearest or preferred station.

## Measurement.

Measure between Inside Window or Sub-Sill and Cap, and between Jambs at at widest point, or in other words, the extreme space to be filled with blind. We make all allowances for slides. State distance from lower sash to edge of jamb or the width of space for slides.

If pockets are used give length of slides required.

Exact measurements are very important.

The manufacturers disclaim any responsibility when blinds do not fit by reason of incorrect measurements.

All blinds are made according to orders sent. If incorrect, by reason of mis-measurement, they cannot be returned, and can only be replaced at list price.

## Directions for Putting in Blinds.

When ready to put blinds in position see that all varnish is taken off the edge of each section with jointer. Put deep groove on most convenient side, shallow groove opposite, with screws. Screws are recommended as better than nails, as they are easier to remove and hold better. *See that screw heads are exactly level with surface of wood.* To fit blinds to window after slides are in, place section in deep groove; then if there is one-eighth of an inch between section and shallow groove slide, the section will go in when springs are on; these must be put on about one-fourth inch from tep and bottom of each section. If blinds are hard, rub tallow or bees-wax on edge of section and in groove till they work perfectly. If too easy put on another spring or double the springs by nailing two on the same place. Ordinary sections require two springs; very small ones one.

☞ **Directions must be observed to insure most satisfactory results.**

## Materials and Finish.

We use nothing but the very best materials and make but one quality of work. prices are regulated by kind and cost of mateial, amount of work and size. It is to be understood that at whatever price we sell, all work is to be strictly first class.

Our long experience in the manufacture and finishing of these blinds enables us to turn out work thoroughly first class and perfect in all its details. As it is for our own as well as our customers' benefit that great pains be taken in the finishing of blinds, we have concluded to finish all work we make.

If blinds are perfectly finished, they will work perfectly and command the commendation of all. We guarantee that blinds finished by us, and properly fitted according to directions, will work perfectly and give entire satisfaction. Our workmen, by doing this work exclusively, attain great efficiency in finishing our blinds. Customers can feel assured of the uniformity and excellence of our work.

We furnish three different grades of finish, as follows:

No. 1.—Wood filled and varnished two coats, Gloss finish.

No. 2.—Wood filled and varnished two coats, and rubbed with oil, Cabinet finish.

No. 3.—Wood filled and varnished 3 coats, oil rubbed and polished.

## Trimmings.

Our list prices include all blinds fitted with Plain Bronze Metal flush or hook lifts.

Special trimmings are always extra. We are often asked to match some particular pattern of trimmings that are to be used in building. This is impossible, as the patterns are of such a great variety; and as we cannot use ordinary trimming, as made by hardware manufacturers, designs to match can only be made by a new set of patterns, which are very expensive. We use Plain Bronze metal drop and flush lift, which are as fine as can be made, and are finished in any finish required. Ornamental Bronze, Antique Copper, Antique Brass, Oxidized Silver, Silver Plate, etc. For these trimmings we charge a nominal amount.

## Circle Windows.

Circle glass windows are fitted with blinds built on a radius less than the sash, or inside the sash. These blinds are built in the best known manner. The rails being made in three thicknesses and glued together over a pattern, it is impossible for them to straighten.

Orders for curved blinds must have given the radius of inside sash, width of opening next to sash, or widest place, and the manner of placing the jambs, whether parallel or converging, and how much.

## Circle, Oval and Segment Tops.

Circle and segment top orders should have radius of circle given and measurement of window always at the highest point. Round corners may have circle of corners given, or pattern may be sent.

Oval, Diamond, Hexagon, Octagon, or any irregular form should always be accompanied by patterns.

## Slides.

Unless otherwise ordered, we always send slides the height of opening, also top pieces, and as narrow as possible.

We use a variety of moulding on slides when there is width enough, often on large jobs, following the architect's detail of moulding when desirable, to match finish.

## Time Required.

A good job cannot be done in a short time. As these goods are not and cannot be kept in stock, and are made only to fit windows as ordered, we must have plenty of time to make and finish them, although when required we make special effort to get work out as soon as possible consistent with a good job.

We should have from four to eight weeks' time. Send orders as soon as possible so as to avoid delay. It is well to mention the time blinds would be wanted, so we can calculate on orders being filled on time. Customers should remember that we are not responsible for delays in freight. We make no pretence to deliver goods at destination. Our responsibility ends on delivery at freight depot here.

## Delivery.

All goods are delivered f. o. b. cars at Jamestown, N. Y., unless otherwise agreed upon, after which they are at consignee's risk. We pack all goods in tight boxes without extra charge. Blinds are complete when shipped.

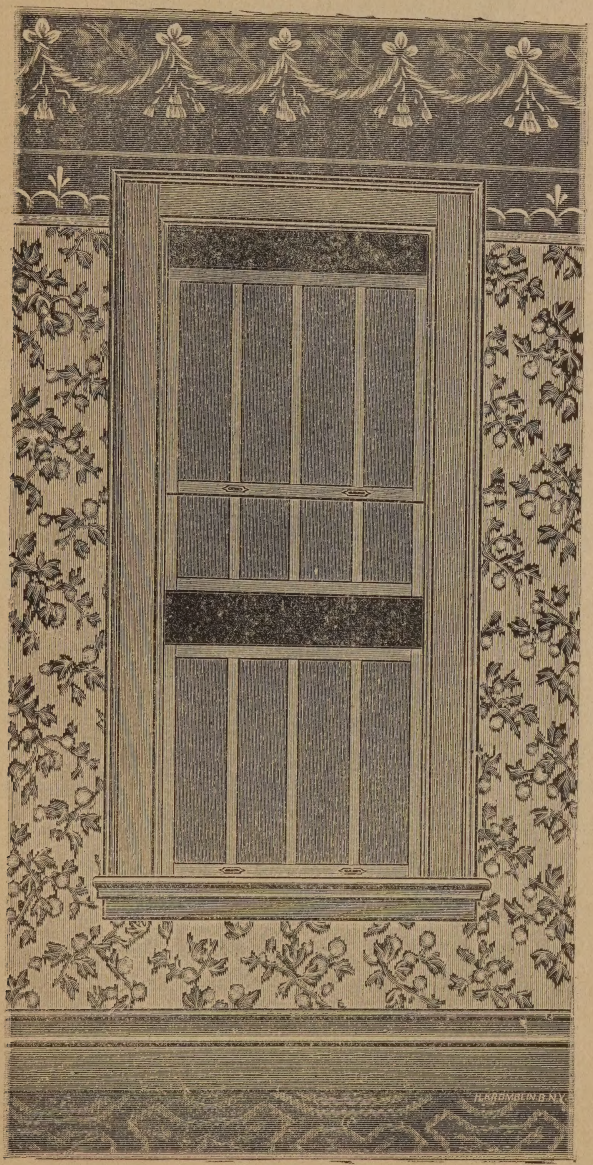
## Terms.

Strictly cash. All bill are due when blinds are delivered on cars. The purchaser pays all freight charges. All blinds are shipped at purchaser's risk. Strangars ordering must give satisfactory reference. No orders to be countermanded. As the blinds are made to order, and will fit only the windows made for, this requirement is absolutely necessary. *All accounts are due for payment on the 15th of the month following date of invoice. Accounts not paid on that date are liable to draft.*

## Style O.

The cut on opposite page illustrates the cheapest blind we make. It is plain throughout. No slats are used. This blind, though the cheapest we make, is in material and workmanship first class in every respect. It is cheap not because the material is cheap, but because the labor to produce it is less.

All blinds are shipped with slides and trimmings complete.



STYLE 0.

## Style 1.

In this style two sections are all plain panels, stiles and rails. The other section has plain panels in outer divisions and rolling slats in middle; or this section can be all rolling slats if desired.

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PLEASE NOTE.—In comparing the cost of the Hill Inside Sliding Blind with the old style Folding Blind, please take into consideration the following items:

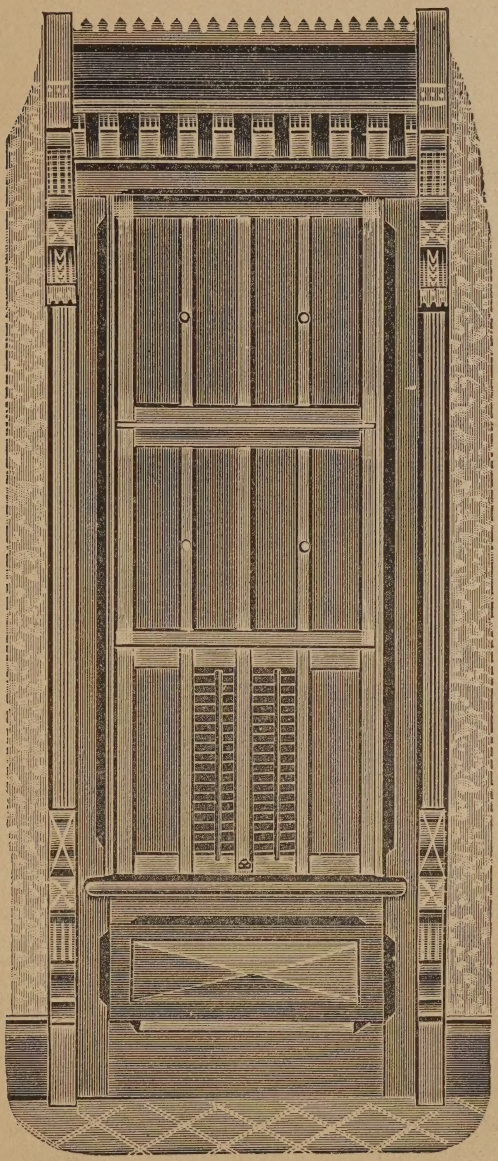
1st.—The cost of Folding Blinds.

2d.—The cost of the window stops, which our sliding grooves replace, and which are furnished with the blinds.

3d.—The cost of hanging Folding Blinds.

4th.—The cost of hardware for Folding Blinds.

All the above is included in the price of our blinds. Any mechanic with a plane, hammer and screw-driver, can fit our blinds into *any* window in perfect working order.



STYLE 1.

Cut represents window entirely closed; Rolling Slats only open.

## Style 2.

This style has outer divisions of all sections plain panels; middle division slats, two sections having stationary or imitation slats and one section rolling slats.

If desired, can make this style with two sections all stationary slats and one section all rolling slats.

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**Style III.**—All panels, stiles and rails beaded. Slats and panels same as above. Illustrated on page 14.

**Style IV.**—Same as style 3, except panels are plain.

**Style V.**—Same as style 3, except plain stiles and rails.

In any of the above styles the rolling slats can be replaced by stationary, or any of the slats can be replaced by panels.

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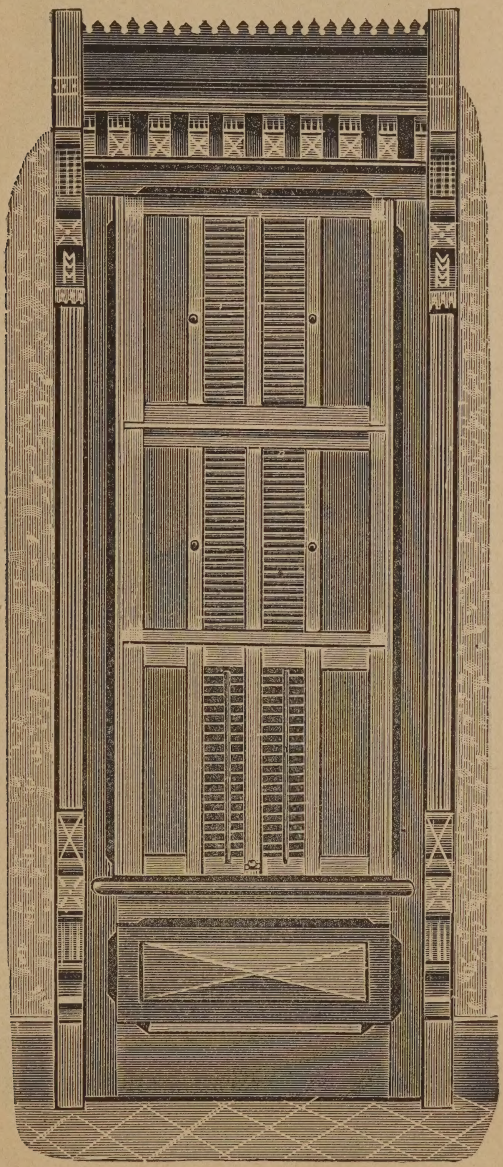
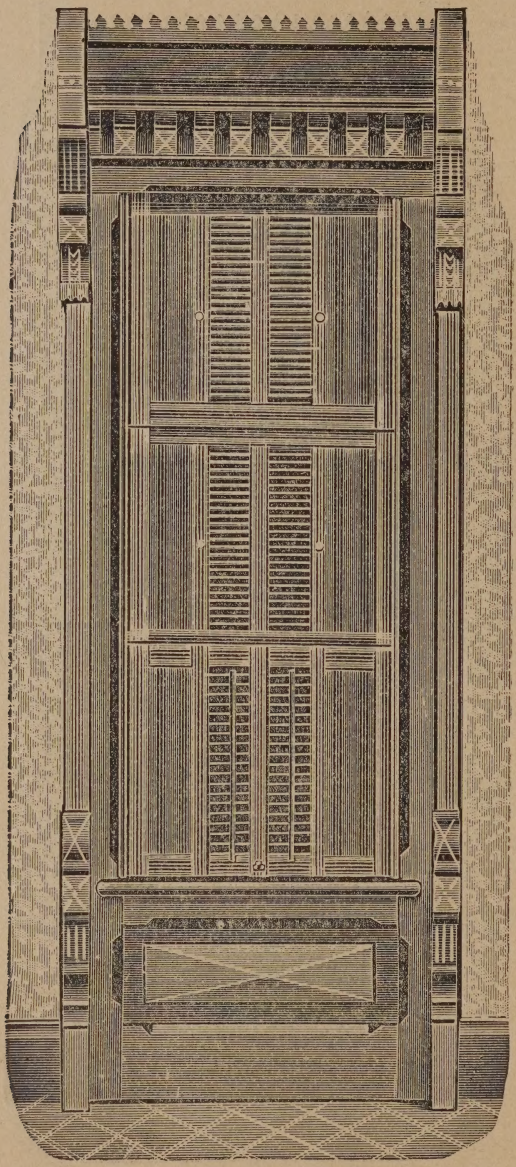
IMPORTANT.—As these blinds are made only to order, according to measurements given, it is necessary to be extremely careful in measuring windows. See directions for measuring on another page.

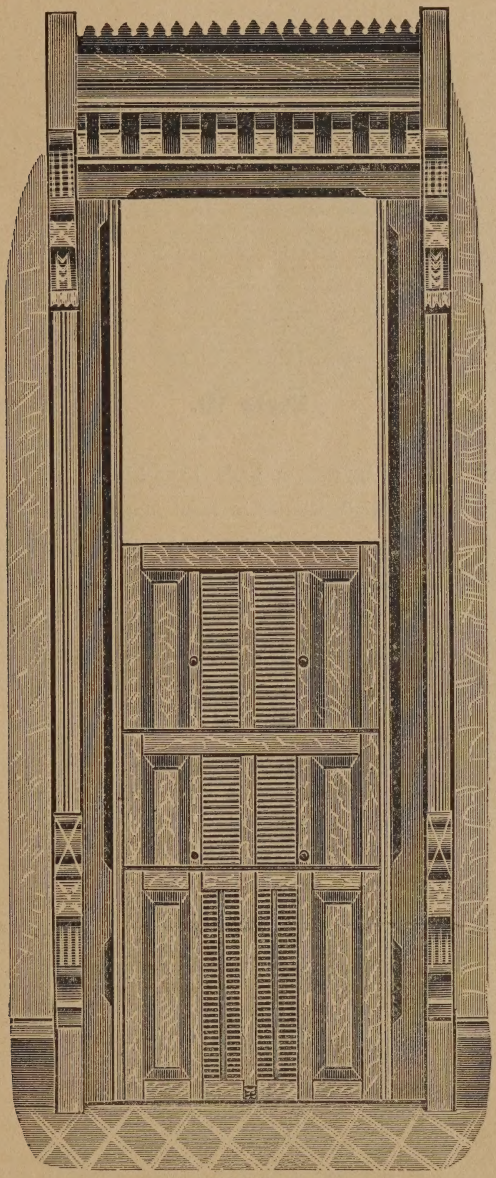
We make blinds of any wood or combination of woods, with any finish desired.



STYLE 2.



STYLE 3. See Page 12.



STYLE 10.

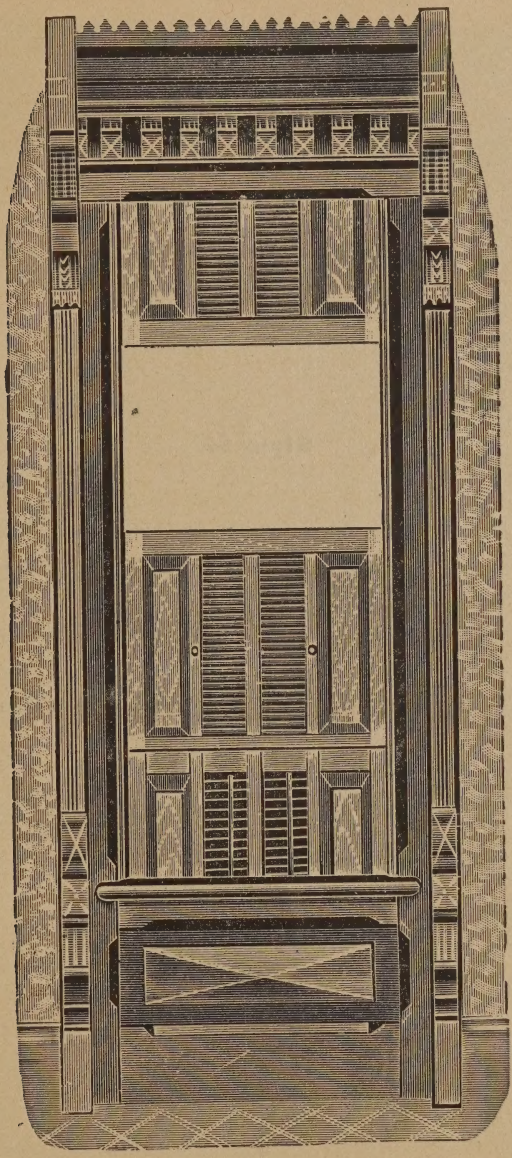
Shows window half open at top. Rolling section shoved down to floor. Other sections part down. See page 16.

## Style 10.

This style is illustrated by cuts on pages 15 and 17.

Cut on page 15 shows blinds sliding in front of panel back. See, also, page 21, style 16, for further illustration. This method of applying blinds is very neat. The whole window can be opened, if desired; the blinds sliding in front of the panel back are always in sight. The pocket being open is easy to keep clean, and does not form the receptacle for dirt like the closed pocket. The cut on opposite page shows closed pockets at top and bottom. Either or both can be used.

This style has plain stiles and rails and raised panels in outer divisions; the middle divisions are in upper sections stationary slats and in the lower section rolling slats, which can be replaced by stationary slats if desired.



STYLE 10.

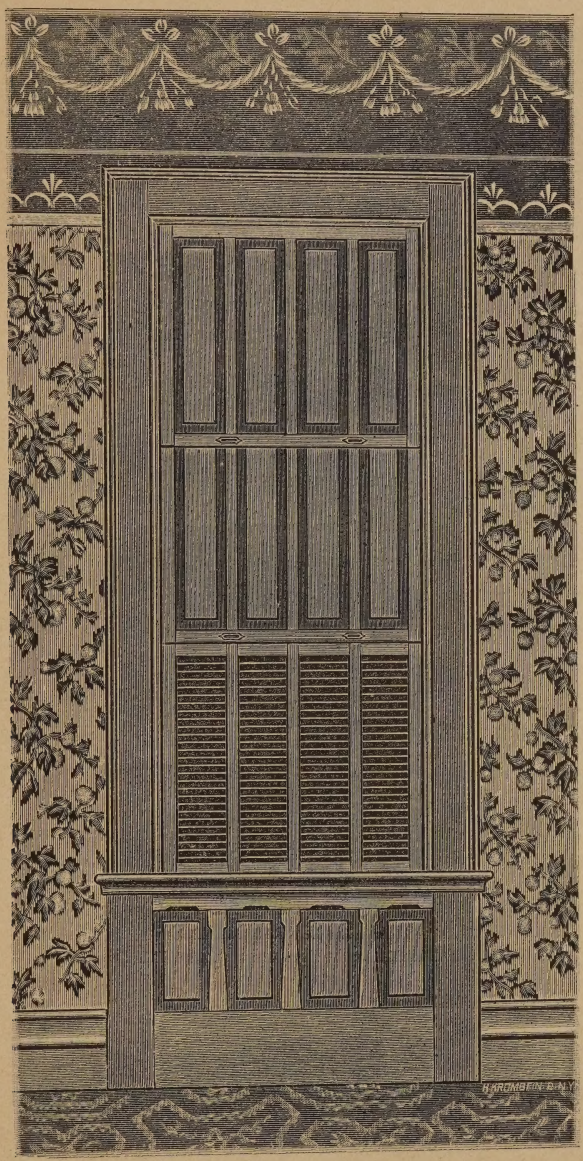
Shows blind part open. Top and bottom sections partially in pockets.

## Style 14.

This style, illustrated on opposite page, has one section all rolling slats; the other section all raised panels, or, if desired, upper sections can have center panels replaced by stationary slats.

This is a very neat arrangement for those wishing more slat opening than ordinary.

Cut shows rolling slats without rod, and fitted with metal slat operator.



STYLE 14.

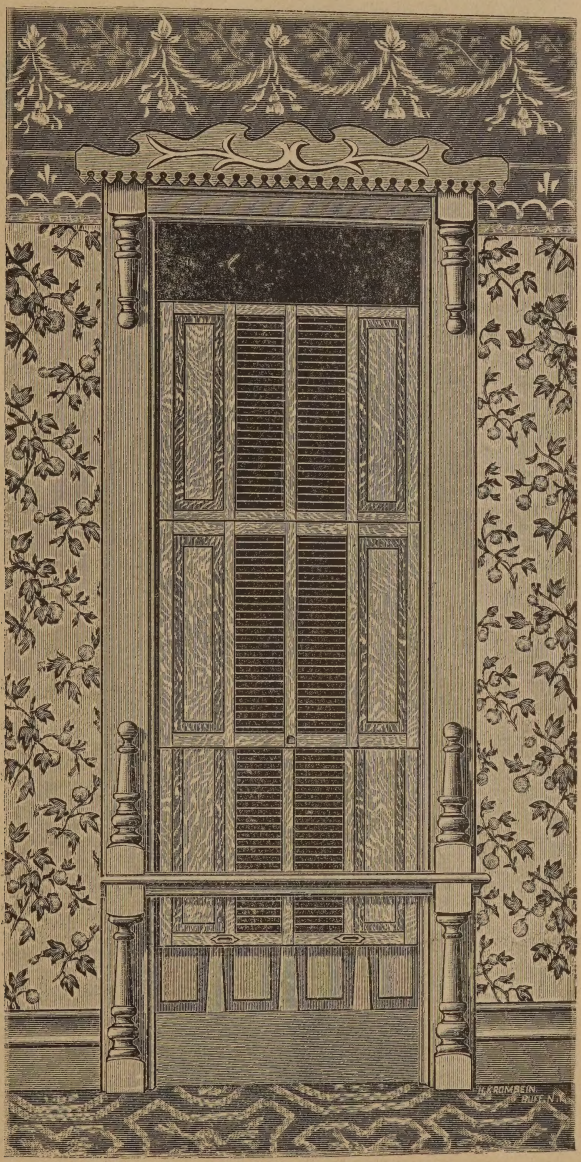
## Style 16.

The cut on opposite page illustrates a blind, desired by some, having center rolling slats in all sections, panels raised. If desired, one section can be all panels.

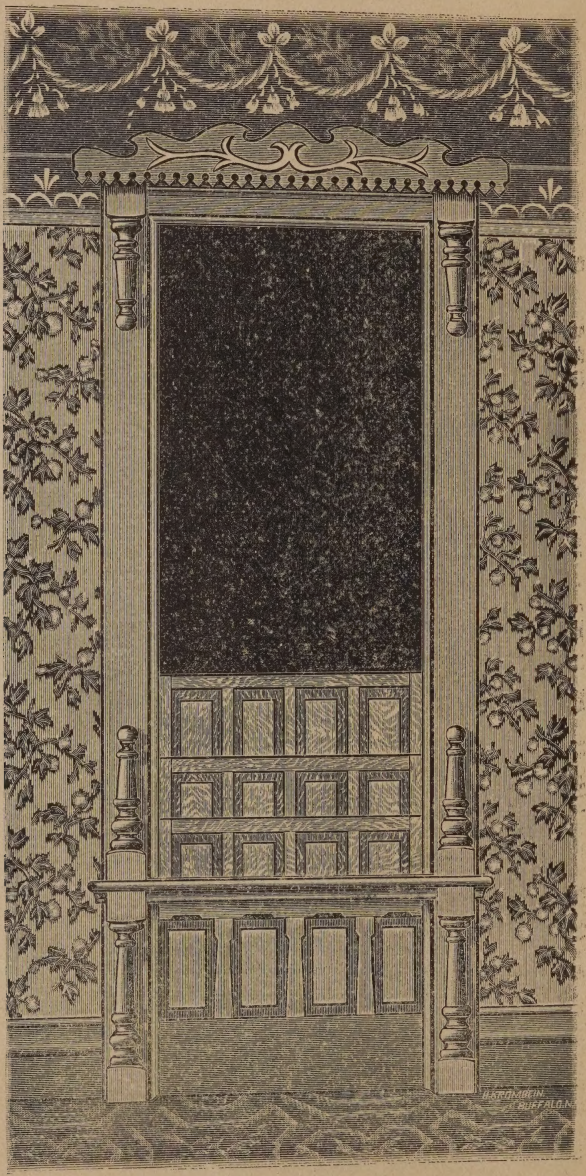
The illustration shows blind fitted to slide in front of panel back, thus allowing blinds to be opened the full size of window,

With this style wider slides are required, the blinds occupying more space on the jamb.

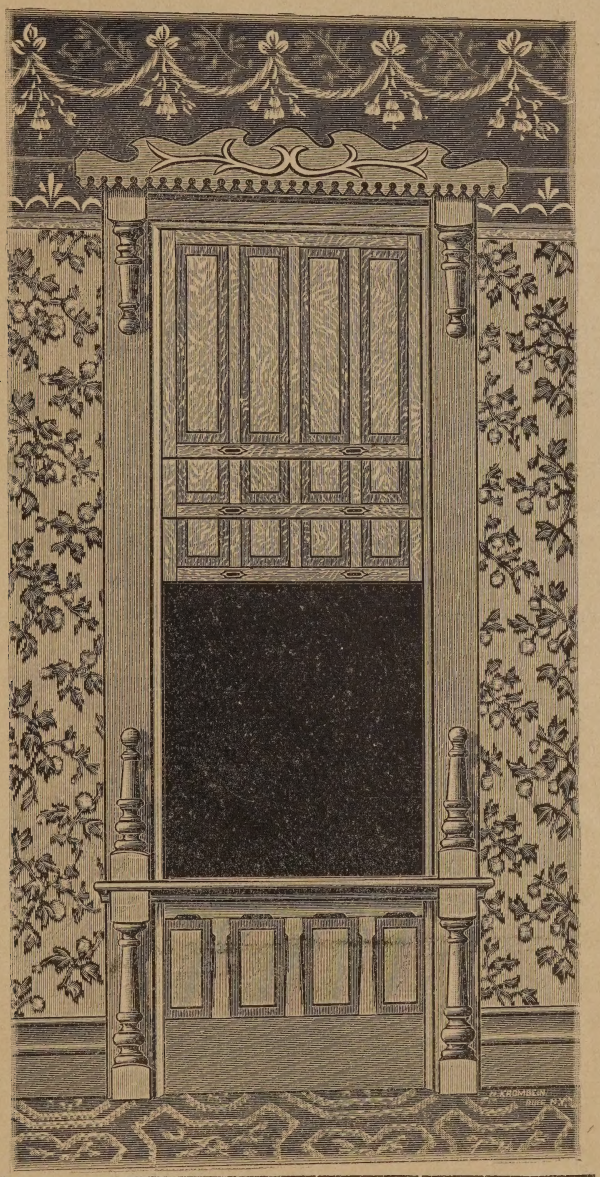
Although this style is sometimes desired, we do not recommend so many slats, as they are not necessary in opening the blinds.



STYLE 16.



STYLE 18. See page 24.



STYLE 18. See page 24.

## Style 18.

This style, shown in cut on pages 22 and 23, is unparalleled in all the qualities that make a fine looking and perfect working blind.

As sliding blinds do not depend on slats for openings, many prefer to have them out entirely, the blind then becoming a fine piece of interior panel work without the ever present and conventional rolling slat.

All our finest weighted and sliding blinds are made this style. The cuts show the same blinds in different positions.

Another favorite style is made by replacing the center panels of one section with rolling slats. This nearly equals the all panel work in popularity for fine buildings.

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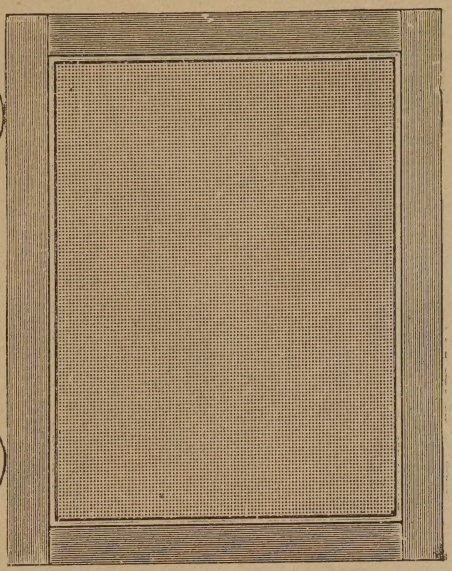
## Style 19.

Style 19 is made by replacing two center panels of Style 18 by rolling slats. This style of work we recommend as the most popular, combining, as it does, the panel work with enough slat opening to meet all requirements.

In presenting our Screens to the public we wish to compare them with others. In price we cannot compete with the cheap, small, inferior work that is so often used, covering but a small part of the window and having several cross pieces. Our screens are made to cover one whole sash and leave an unobstructed view, their being no cross pieces. The material and



finish are the same as used in our blind work. The screens are always inside the sash, and so are protected from the weather; also, being inside, in case of a rain storm, the glass is not spattered with mud, as is the case when outside screen is used. The screen catches dust and the rain beats through the screen, carrying the dust with it in the shape of mud.

The above cut represents our Sliding Window Screen, which is applied to window the same as the Hill Blind, and works exactly the same. The cut illustrates concealed springs as applied to screen or blind section.

When blinds are in window the screen is placed in the back groove next the sash.

When screens alone are used, single groove slides are sent, which are about one inch wide and are usually put on stop bead.

When blinds are used and there is plenty of room we put an extra groove in back edge of slide for screen, if desired.

All trimmings, slides, springs, etc., furnished with screen.

We use the best plain black wire, unless otherwise ordered.

The ease of removal to clean or store away for winter, the adjustment to top or bottom of window, the workmanship, material, and the efficiency, makes the neatest, best and most durable screen ever offered to the public.

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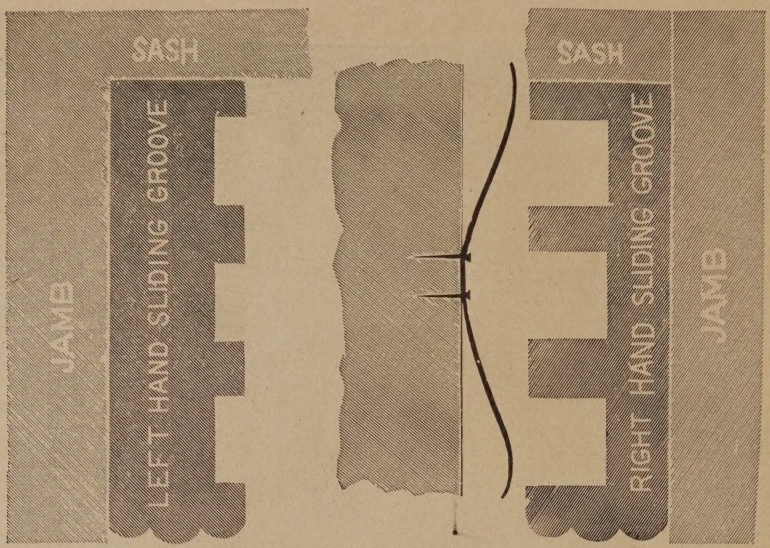
MEASUREMENT.—Give exact width of space to be filled and height from sill to top of lower sash.




The above cuts illustrate Groove Slides, which are from two and one-fourth inches upward, according to space and edge mould. Edge of slides are moulded unless otherwise ordered. The narrowest possible slide is sent (2¼ in.) when not otherwise ordered.

If a draft of window jamb, giving dimensions, etc., is sent with order we can often make slides to fit better than when we have nothing to guide us.

When there is space, and Screens are wanted, we put an extra groove for sliding window screen. (See page 25.) When slides are not wide the screen is used in groove next sash.

Cut also illustrates friction spring as applied to edge of blind. These springs are made especially for us, of the best spring steel, and will last, with proper use, as long as the blinds.

Slides, springs and nails, and all trimmings are furnished with blinds, so that they are complete when delivered.

We have occasionally been asked to finish springs with wooden or leather wearing surface on ends. We do not have these springs and do not care to use them. Our experience has proved the plain flat metal spring the best. If we were to use a spring of this kind we should have the following difficulties to contend with:

First—The additional thickness of springs would necessitate either deeper grooves, and consequently thicker slides, as the springs would have to work in grooves in edge of blind section, necessitating a thicker and heavier blind.

Second—The leather or wooden portion of the springs will break or wear off, leaving the rivet sticking out to scratch and tear the slides, making a constant source of bother and annoyance.

Third—The additional cost of the springs, and of applying them to blinds.

On the other hand, by the use of our simple spring we avoid the above difficulties without sacrificing the efficiency of our spring. The friction of the spring has only a limited holding capacity Its mission is to hold the opposite edge of the blind section in close contact with the wood of the slide, producing on the long straight edge of the blind the necessary friction to hold the section in place.

The springs are easily and quickly applied to section at any point, and as many as necessary.

## Details of Ordinary Methods of Applying Sliding Blinds.

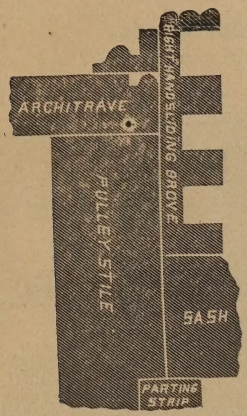



Fig. I.

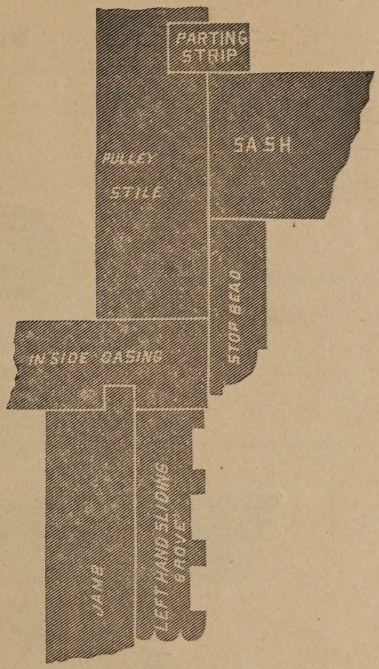



Fig. II.

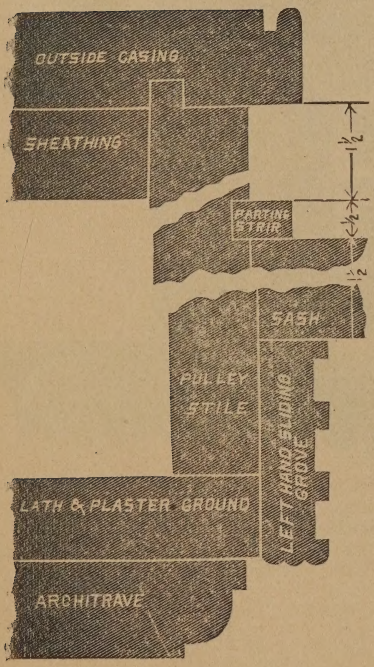


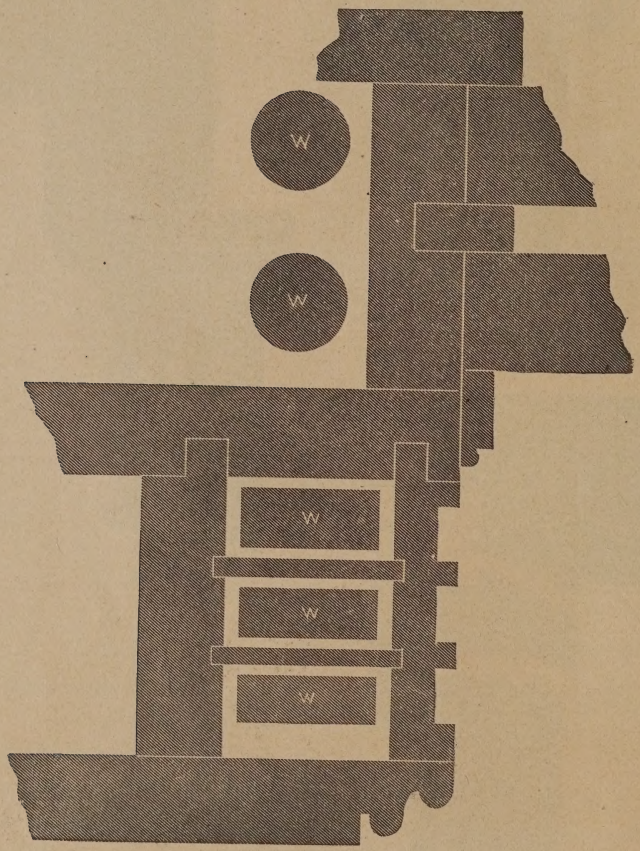

Fig. III.

Fig. I shows the application of slide when jamb is narrow.

Fig II shows application when jamb has offset; the slides are set back of the stop bead. With this method the sash can be removed without removing blind slides.

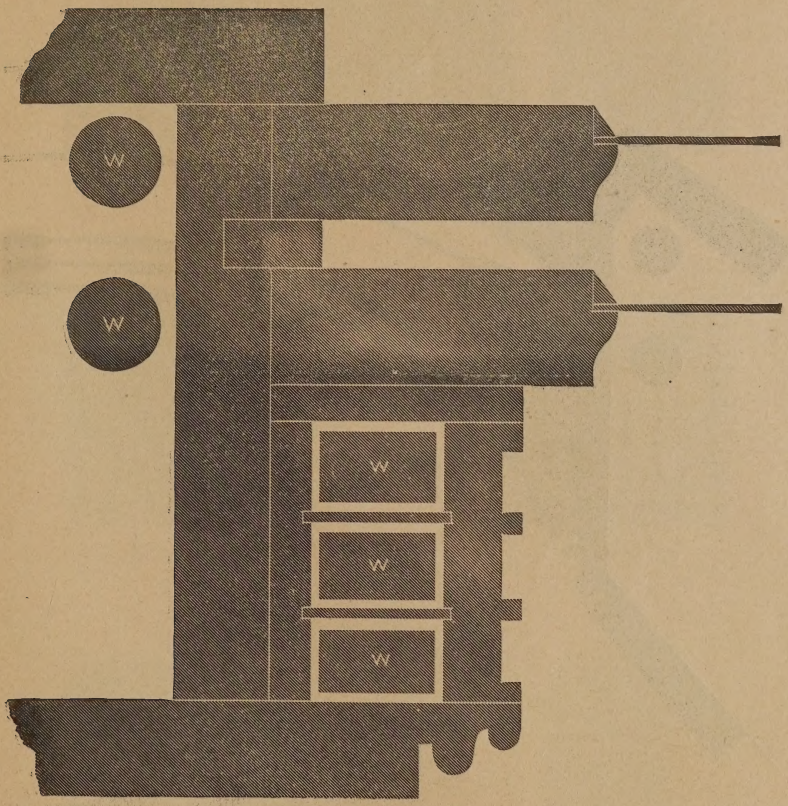
Fig. III shows application when jamb is 2¼ in. wide or over.

## Detail for Weighted Blinds.



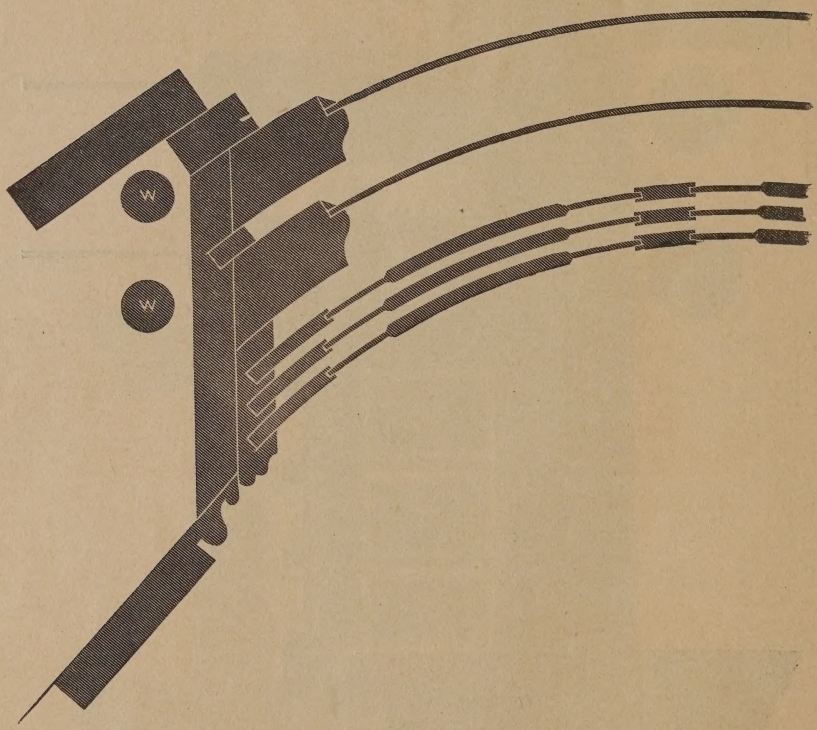

The above cut shows in detail the best method of applying weighted blinds to window. Architects will readily see the many variations of the method that can be employed.

## Detail for Weighted Blinds.

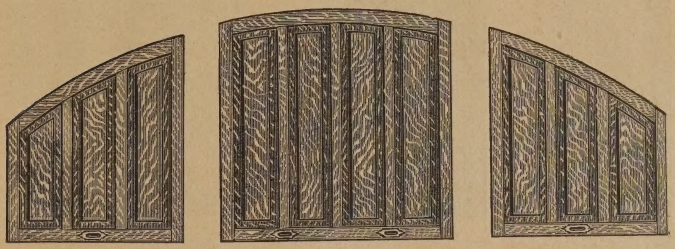



This detail shows method of applying weighted blinds to windows with narrow jambs. In this the sash stile must be made wide, so as to show beyond the slides.

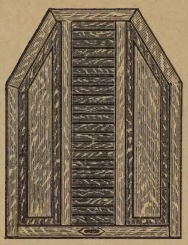
## Detail of Swell or Curved Blinds.



This cut shows sliding blinds applied to curved windows. They are made with any radius and to fit parallel or converging casings. Sliding blinds are the only perfect blinds for such windows.

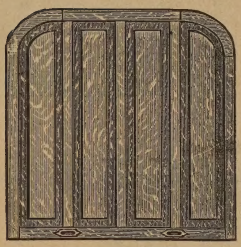


Segment Top over Triple Windows.



Hexagonal Top.

Segment Top.



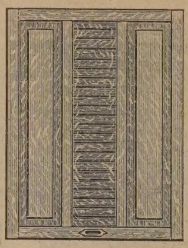
Round Corner Top.

Circle Top.

The above cuts show some of the many forms of tops. Blinds are made to fit any shape frames desired.

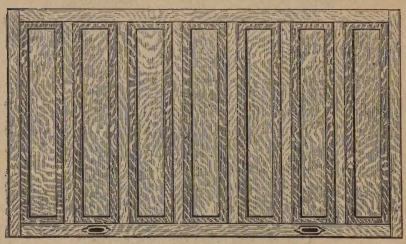
The following cuts illustrate the different number of divisions (or panels) and the various widths of windows to which each applies.

2 Divisions.
Under 20 inches.

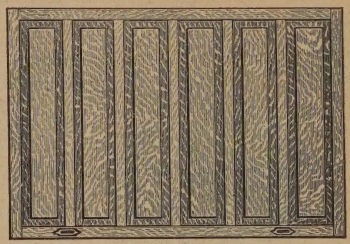


3 Divisions.
From 18 to 28.

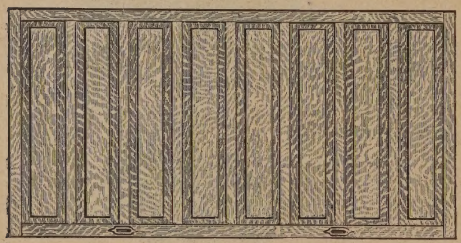
4 Divisions.
From 26 to 36.



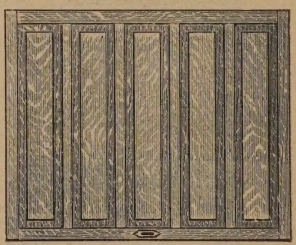
7 Divisions - From 50 to 60.



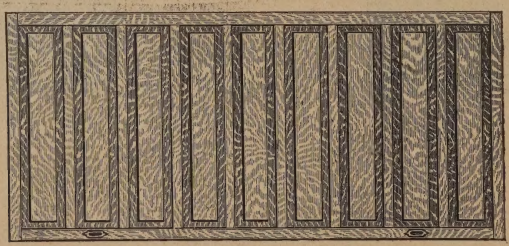
6 Divisions—From 42 to 52.



8 Divisions—From 58 to 68.



5 Divisions—From 31 to 44.



9 Divisions—From 66 to 76.

# HILL'S PATENT SHUTTER.

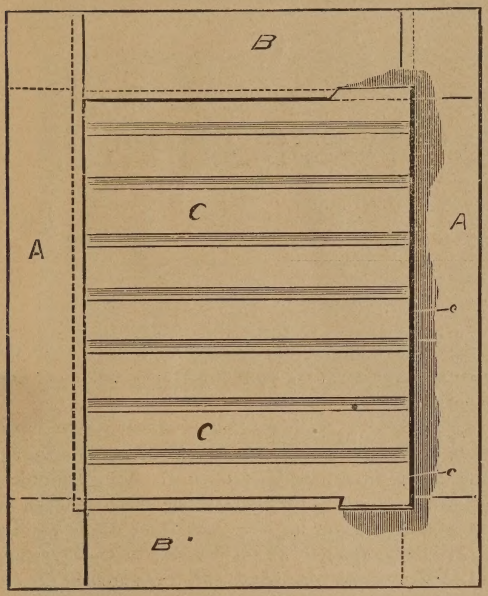



FIG. 3

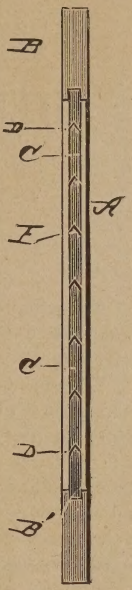



FIG. 4

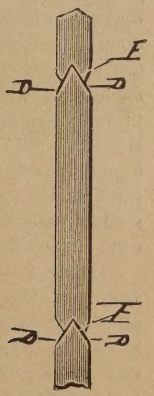
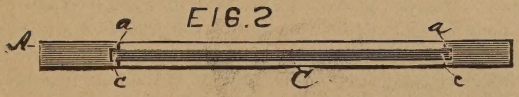



FIG. 2



# HILL'S PATENT INSIDE SHUTTER.

The cuts shown on opposite page are reproduced from the specifications in the Patent Office Report, and the following, taken from the same report, is a full, clear and exact description of its parts and workings;

The object of this invention is to provide a window blind or shutter with interlocking slats, which, when secured in the frame, will form a close blind or shutter practically adapted to prevent dust and insects from passing through it. A further object of the invention is to provide the blind or shutter with interlocking slats which can be made of light material without incurring the risk of warping, and which can be readily and accurately secured in position within the frame. These objects I attain by means of the slats and frame constructed as hereinafter described, and illustrated in the annexed drawings in which—

Figure 1 is a side view, partly in section; Fig. 2, a horizontal section. Fig. 3, a vertical section, and Fig. 4 an enlarged detail section of the slat.

*A A* indicate the two vertical side bars of the frame of a window blind or shutter. *B* indicates the top, and *B'* the bottom, horizontal bars of said frame. The said bars are secured to bottom bar in any suitable way—as, for instance, by a mortise-and-tenon joint, or the said bars can be cut away for about one-half their thickness at the ends that are to be joined together, the said reduced ends being fitted against each other and secured as usual. The side bars have each a groove, *a*, formed in their inner edges, the said grooves being adapted to receive the ends of the slats *C*. These slats are formed with the double bevels *D D* along their upper edges, and with the single longitudinal grooves *E* in their lower edges, so that when the slats are arranged between the side bars with their ends received into the grooves in the said bars the slats can be brought closely together, with their beveled edges fitting into the slat grooves *E*, whereby the slats will be closely interlocked. A lower slat tends to keep the slat next above it straight; and since the slats interlock, as just described, it will be evident that they can be made light and thin without involving the risk of their warping.

The top bar of the frame may be provided with tongues, which are received in the grooves of the side bars, whereby the top bar can be conveniently secured in place after all of the slats have been fitted into the frame. This top bar will also have a channel in its lower edge, in which the beveled edge of the next lower slat will fit. These slats can be secured in the frames by means of glue, or they can, if preferred, be simply fitted therein and interlocked with each other, as already described.

FIG. 1

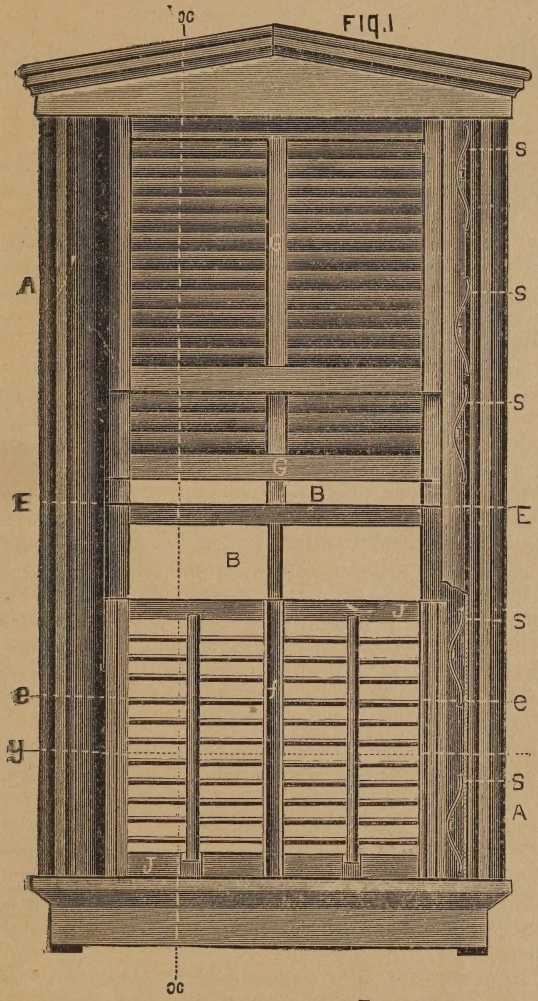



FIG. 2.

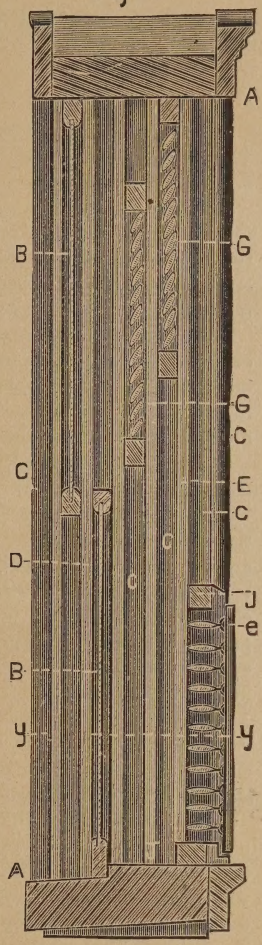
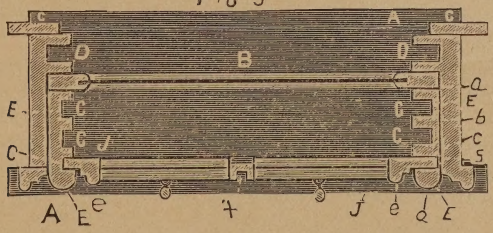



FIG 3



# HILL'S PATENT INSIDE SLIDING BLINDS.

The cuts shown on opposite page are reproduced from the specifications in the Patent Office Report, and the following, taken from the same report, is a full, clear and exact description of parts and workings:

Figure 1 is an inside view of a window frame having improved sliding window blinds applied to it, showing the close fitting slatted blinds raised and the movable statted blind depressed. Fig. 2 is a vertical section through Fig 1 in the plane indicated by dotted line *x x* thereon. Fig. 3 is a section taken horizontally through Fig. 1 in the plane indicated by dotted lines *y y* on Figs. 1 and 2.

This invention relates to improvements on movable sliding window blinds; and it consists in grooved strips adapted to the window frame to receive and guide the window blind, and strips and blinds being arranged inside of the window sashes and taking ths place of the inside stop for the sash, all of which will be fully understood from the following description when taken in connection with the annexed drawings:

*A* designates a window frame which may be constructed in the usual well known manner; and *B B* are two window sashes, which are guided by the outside stop *C*. The meeting strips *D* and broad grooved strips *E E* are rigidly secured to the jambs of the window frame. Each one of these strips is made of a single piece having three grooves, *c c c'*, in the inside face, which leaves the two inside stops, *a a'*, and two intermediate stops, *b b*. The grooves *c c* in the strips *E E* receive the edges of the stiles of vertical sliding blinds *G G'*, which are constructed with closely fitting slats, and the grooves *c'* receive the edges of the styles of a blind, *F*, which is provided with moveble pivoted slats connected with the sections by rods, in the well-known manner of pivoted slatted blinds.

It is obvious from the above description that the blinds can be adjusted so as to partially exclude the light or to admit light from the top, the middle or the bottom; also, that by means of the pivoted slatted blind, free ventilation is allowed at any desired point between the top and bottom of the window frame.

The frame of my pivoted slatted blind section, *f*, consists of top and bottom rails united to stiles having reenforcing portions *e e* formed on the stiles or made separate and nailed to them. The outside tenons of the slats have their bearings in said portions *e e*, and the inside tenons of the slats have their bearings in a central slat, *f*, nailed to the rails of the blind frame.

By having the grooved strips *E E* made as described, the sliding blinds can be neatly applied to almost any window frame at a very small cost, without in any manner interfering with the working of the window sashes, and said blinds can be operated to admit into a room more or less light, as may be desiaed.

For the purpose of readily introducing the blinds into their respective grooves in the side strips *E E*, or removing the blinds therefrom, I make the blinds of less width than the distance between the bases of their grooves in the said strips *E E*, and employ bearing springs *S*, as shown in Fig. 1 in dotted lines. The springs, *S*, are preferably of the semi-elleptic kind, and they are secured to one side of each blind. I prefer two springs for each blind, which will hold the frame at any desired point of adjustment.

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